

The Desert Sun

Of Palm Springs, California

Published
Every Week
of the Year

Longmire, Mt. Rainier National Park—Each national park is an individual identity which makes it attractive in itself and incomparable with others. Mr. Rainier National Park centers about a huge extinct volcano that rises almost directly from a low tableland, causing the mountain to loom up in all its immensity without being obscured by other high mountains. It is the third highest peak in the United States, being topped only a few feet by Mt. Whitney and Mt. Elbert. However, its isolation causes it to appear to be the largest.

From the upper section of the mountain, twenty-eight glaciers radiate, the greatest aggregation of glaciers in the United States. The glaciers, together with the great bulk of the single mountain, from the unique attraction of this interesting national park. If one fails to visit the glaciers, he misses the main curiosity, for the living streams of ice possess individuality when the physical characteristics are observed and when one realizes that the ice is flowing. Seems impossible that ice can flow but the fact remains and during this movement, immense U-shaped channels are scoured from the rocky mountainsides and innumerable tons of rock are transported to lower levels. The glaciers are literally eating away the mountain.

One of these glaciers moves forward at an average rate of about six inches per day but at the end of twelve months has retreated about seventy feet up the mountain. Sounds rather queer but the explanation is quite simple; the six inches is the rate of flow per day but the meltage is greater, thus bringing about the yearly loss of about seventy feet, which might indicate that the average temperature has been increasing. This loss by melting is true of all the glaciers in the world. Glacial ages have come and gone; just now we are in between with indications of increasing warmth and a general decrease in ice bodies.

A few days ago several of us climbed high up on the mountain slope in search of wolves that had been reported in a certain locality. We followed the Van Trump Park trail to the shelter cabin, then followed a ridge, walking on rock or solid snow to a point of observation. Wolves will pick up the scent of a human trail and follow it. We expected them to do this and catch up with us. After we had hiked across the area where the wolves were supposed to be a heavy fog suddenly settled on the mountainside and we were forced to descend. However, we did see one coyote, which was rather a let-down when looking for wolves.

Mountain sheep inhabit sections of the mountains and the wolves follow them, pulling one down. We saw seven sheep, three of them kids. They stay in a more or less limited area and at certain times of the day are comparatively easy to locate.

The lower section of Mt. Rainier National Park is located in the Canadian life zone, which is similar in climate to that of Canada; next above the Canadian zone is the Hudsonian life zone, which is similar in climate to that of the Hudson Bay area; above the Hudsonian is the Arctic life zone with a climate to that similar to that of the Arctic regions. This allows one to see fauna and flora of the colder regions without traveling far to the north. In several hours one can, as far as living things are concerned, take a journey of a thousand miles or more, by merely climbing the mountain slope.

Indian Henry's Hunting Ground is a park-like area that received its name from an Indian chief called "Indian Henry." In the summer time he and his followers moved to that locality to hunt and spend the summer. It is a beautiful section of the park and well worth the all-day hike to visit it.

When the white man came in contact with the Indians the latter felt somewhat ashamed of their Indian names and were inclined to adopt the white man names. Indian Henry asked the white men to give him a "Boston name" and was given the

TEETER FINDS SOUTH AMERICA A LAND OF INTERESTING SIGHTS

Arthur Teeter, in South America, is no doubt having the time of his life. Mr. Teeter is instructor in Spanish at Banning Union high school.

Mr. Teeter writes from Guayaquil, Ecuador, South America, under date of July 10: "Here I am at last in Ecuador. We left Wilmington, June 17, so you can see it has been a leisurely trip. I enjoyed it very much, as I was very comfortable and had a good rest. We stopped at practically every port and the only country we missed was Colombia.

"The return trip may be shorter and there is my difficulty since the ship's itinerary does not include Guayaquil. If I return on the "Condor" I shall have to go to the nearest port—Talara, Peru—in order to meet the ship. There are other (and more expensive) steamers that I can take, but I don't wish to.

"I am waiting here until early Friday morning, when the train leaves for Quito. It goes up on Monday, Wednesday and Friday and one comes down on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. It is a journey of less than 300 miles, but at one point we go higher than 12,000 feet; so it takes two days, and I'll spend Friday night at Riobamba.

"You should see my hotel room—larger than my class room at school—nicely furnished, balcony, bath, etc., and meals included, for 25 sures a day. Don't get excited, as that amounts to \$2.08 only, the official rate of exchange being sures 10.40 to \$1.00, but I can get 12 sures at money exchanges. In Costa Rica the exchange was quite favorable also, but things seemed expensive other places. I'll stay about a month, or more, as the Condor is due in Talara, the 20th.

"Guayaquil is quite a large city—over 100,000 they tell me, and quite interesting also. All the walks are covered by the second stories of the buildings, forming arcades, for protection against rain and sun both. There are numbers of monuments, plazas, good buildings, etc., as well as a poorer section naturally.

"After we left the Canal Zone the weather was astonishingly cool and last night I had to wear my top-coat while crossing the equator! It is very pleasant here in Guayaquil, as it is winter, and it rains practically every evening."

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION MEETS AT SAN DIEGO

C. D. Hamilton today assumes his duties as a member of the California Highway commission, a position to which he was appointed last week by Gov. Frank F. Merriam as successor to Frank A. Tetley, Sr., of Riverside, resigned.

Mr. Hamilton will go to San Diego this week for a meeting of the commission.

The commission will shortly be reorganized.

The dean of Nebraska hermits is Fremont "Old Monte" Haswell, 76, "Hermit of the Platte," who dwells near the Missouri river. Except for two short intervals he has lived 69 years with only chickens and cats for companions on a tract homesteaded by his father in 1866.

Riverside county's share of \$128,995,305 in SERA projects approved in the state since the inception of the SERA last year has amounted to \$3,617,757, it was revealed by figures announced at San Francisco this week by Frank Y. McLaughlin, California SERA administrator. Of the total state expenditure Orange county received projects amounting to \$2,492,926, and Imperial county \$1,645,807, according to the figures.

name of Henry and thereafter was known as Indian Henry.

A Washingtonian said: "California may have the highest mountain in the United States and the lowest spot in the United States but Mt. Rainier National Park, in the state of Washington, has the largest glacier in the United States; also, the second largest glacier; also, the third largest glacier, which makes it a clean sweep for Washington. Also, the smallest mountain in the United States is not in California but in Iowa."

LATEST NEWS OF THE AQUEDUCT

Twenty-five hundred railway freight cars loaded with steel—or a quantity equal to the total tonnage of this type of material ordered in the entire United States for the first five months of 1935!

Such is the steel order being called for by the Metropolitan Water district for use in the construction of the Colorado River aqueduct. Most of the steel, it was pointed out, will be used for reinforcing concrete structures along the 392 miles of main aqueduct and distributing lines.

Specifications for this construction material have been prepared by the district, and bids for this enormous quantity—200,000,000 pounds—will be received in the offices of the district.

Fabrication and handling of the two hundred million pounds of steel for the Colorado River aqueduct will give tremendous impetus to one of the country's major, basic industries, and will provide additional employment for many hundreds of men, it was pointed out.

According to the specifications under which bids will be received on this huge order, bidders are given the alternative of submitting prices on portions of the entire quantity.

The full 200,000,000 pounds would be sufficient to meet all aqueduct reinforcement needs for the remaining years of the aqueduct construction period. It is provided that bidders may quote prices f.o.b. plant or delivered to railroad sidings along the aqueduct route.

The material required includes rail steel, hard-billet steel, intermediate steel-cut and bent, and steel fabricated into hoops. These various types of steel will be used for reinforcing the concrete lining of aqueduct tunnels, the reinforcement of concrete siphons, conduits, and canals, and various other structures.

Desert Sunbeams

Extensive remodeling is being done to the Goff Hotel. New balconies and stairways are being put in. New linen rooms and a new kitchen are being constructed, as well as a new wash room, and many other improvements are being made.

Paul Campbell, night watchman for the Palm Springs Builders' Supply Co. is vacationing in Arkansas. He will be gone for a month or six weeks.

The Palm Springs Builders' Supply Company have been installed in their new office building for about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Crocker and family left Palm Springs today for Oceanside, where they have taken a house for a month. Mr. Crocker plans to return to the village for the day on August 9th to attend a Palm Springs Sanitary District meeting.

Work has been started to enlarge the Palm Springs Theatre. William Marte, local contractor, is doing the job for Earl Strode, manager of the theatre. The theatre will open as usual on October 1.

Phil Polletti drove to San Diego Wednesday to attend the exposition. He will return to Palm Springs on Monday.

Mrs. Walter Bunker is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sarah Henderson, in Glendale. She will be there for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. McKinney and baby returned to Palm Springs last Saturday from a week's stay in North Hollywood.

A bowling alley is under construction on the McManus property, north of the Palm Springs garage.

WORK STARTED ON NEW TELEPHONE BUILDING

Work has commenced on a new office building for the Southwestern Home Telephone Company in Palm Springs. The new building is being erected on North Palm Canyon Drive on Ye Desert Home property.

The structure will be two stories in height, size approximately 40x60, and reinforced concrete will be its basis. On the second floor rooms and apartments will be provided for employees of the telephone company.

NOT RESPONSIBLE for any bills made other than by myself. Clinton C. Bauer.

HEAVY INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY SEEMS SURE

Possibility that the Riverside county board of supervisors may be compelled to request from the state board of equalization permission to exceed the five percent limitation on increase in expenditures unless further drastic slashes can be made in the tentative list of appropriations, was seen when it was disclosed that the preliminary master county budget exceeds by 27 percent the total of expenditures in the last fiscal year.

Initial reductions have been made by the supervisors in all funds and departments, totaling \$223,605 but the grand total of the budget is yet \$396,685 above the total of expenditures allowed by the supervisors for the last fiscal year. This increase is chiefly due to added requests for relief and for the county hospital, these two items alone increasing \$345,190, it was learned from County Auditor Ray T. Hicks.

Under terms of the Riley-Stewart act, which was maintained in effect for two more years by the California legislature, the total of county expenditures cannot exceed by five percent the total expenditures for the previous fiscal year.

Chairman J. E. McGregor of the county board of supervisors, commenting on the problem, declared the board must make further reductions in the tentative budget but that, personally, he is at a loss to know where the cuts can be made with the least ill effect.

"We probably will be fortunate to find places to pare off an additional \$100,000 from the tentative appropriations," the chairman declared.

"The entire board is determined to obtain a further reduction, however, and will go to work earnestly with that thought in mind at their meetings in August," he said.

The master county budget must be adopted and tax rates fixed on the last Monday in August.

In budget hearings held during the past month the supervisors have cut the total of requested appropriations from \$2,090,160 to \$1,866,575.

However, total appropriations allowed for operation of the county departments and services during the past fiscal year were \$1,469,890, still nearly \$400,000 below the amount to which the tentative county budget has been reduced this year.

How the relief and hospital needs have sent the tentative budget mark soaring was shown in figures for these services made public by the auditor. The supervisors have included \$220,415 in the budget for new relief work during the coming year, the allotment having been made on request of the federal relief officials. The requests for the county hospital have increased \$124,775 over last year, part of the amount being represented in necessary allotments to carry on the reconstruction under way at the institution.

Unless the state board of equalization restores some of the reduced valuation on public utility holdings in the county at a hearing to be afforded Riverside county officials during the first week of August, hopes of tax reductions from the return of the utility properties to local assessment rolls will be doomed for many parts of the county, in the belief of the auditor.

However, he explained, it is nearly impossible now even to estimate the savings from this new source of revenue for any certain part of the county since it is not yet known how much school districts, cities and other taxing bodies may ask in their budgets which are prepared separately from the general county budget.

Numerous improvement projects in the Beaumont-Cabazon district during the past two years brought a notable reduction in the number of fatalities in that sector during the first months of this year, according to the coroner. An increase, however, was reported from the Indio area, where most of the 32 deaths occurred.

Thus far, indications point to a considerable increase in Riverside county's highway death toll this year over a year ago. A jump of more than 20 percent has resulted to date, with the present figure at 33 in comparison with 32 a year ago.

The fatality record is due in part to the fact that truck traffic is very heavy on this stretch. In fact, the road is said to carry more truck traffic than any other road in the United States of equal length.



Joe Omlin, Jr., of Palm Springs, together with the other Boy Scouts of Riverside county, who are going to attend the National Jamboree in Washington, D. C., August 21 to 30, will leave for Camp Emerson, (Idyllwild), Sunday, where the Scouts will spend a week training for the occasion and receiving their final instructions.

One of the features of the Riverside county scout exhibit at the camp in Washington will be a large relief map of Riverside county, made by students of the Palm Springs school.

The Riverside county Boy Scouts will have a growing date tree bearing fruit in the center of their camp at the National Jamboree.

Leland Yost, of Indio, will donate the tree. J. W. Newman and James E. Pippin will supervise the boxing and cradling of the fruit. The Santa Fe railroad will transport the tree; and Mr. Pippin, who will accompany the Riverside county Scouts, will superintend the planting at Washington. At the close of the jamboree the tree will be presented to President Roosevelt.

The Southern Sierras Power company will lend the Scouts its miniature working model of Hoover dam, which is to be hooked up with a miniature of the Colorado River aqueduct.

An exhibit of minerals and cacti will be taken to Washington by Arthur Mullin, scoutmaster of the Blythe Scout troop.

The Riverside Chamber of Commerce will lend the Scouts a number of large photographs, showing mountains, deserts, orchards and resorts of the county. These will be used as a background for the exhibit.

LOCAL MAN HELD ON WARRANT; REPORT

On July 20 Jesse Crowe was arrested by Ben de Crevecoeur on a warrant issued by the Palm Springs Furniture Company here. He was released on bond shortly after being arrested.

Another warrant was sworn out against Crowe on July 25, again by the Palm Springs Furniture Company, for petty theft. Constable Joe Toussaint, who came down to Palm Springs on the first warrant, also came down to serve the second warrant Thursday evening, July 25, but was unable to locate Crowe. The warrant was turned over to the sheriff's office in Indio Friday morning and at the present time Crowe has not yet been apprehended.

Mrs. Zaddie Bunker and Mrs. L. G. Thorn returned about two weeks ago from a three weeks trip to San Francisco, Lake Tahoe, and Yosemite National Park.

They spent about a week in San Francisco, two days of which they were the guests of Mayor Rossi and family. They also spent two or three days at the Lake Tahoe Tavern. They enjoyed a week's stay in Yosemite National Park, staying part of the time in the valley and the remainder of the time at Wawona.

GRASSHOPPER INQUIRY MADE IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

C. C. Wilson and W. W. McCann, United States Department of Agriculture experts of the bureau of entomology, are making a survey of the grasshopper situation in the Imperial valley, working with B. A. Harrigan, county agricultural commissioner.

Last year's war on grasshoppers, with poison bran as ammunition, was 100 percent effective, Harrigan says. There are a few egg beds which may hatch a small hopper crop in August or early September.

DEATH RESULTS FROM ACCIDENT ON STATE HIGHWAY EARLY THURSDAY MORNING

Marshall Lee Kennedy, aqueduct employee, 3028½ Harvard boulevard, Los Angeles, was instantly killed at 1:30 Thursday morning while walking on the highway in the east end of Banning. His temporary residence was 1010 E. Ramsey street, Banning.

Kennedy was struck by a car driven by Ted McClanahan of Cabazon. McClanahan was accompanied by his wife. At the moment McClanahan's car was passing a car loaded with telephone company employees appeared. No one saw Kennedy at the time of the fatal accident.

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ANOTHER GHOST TOWN

Tijuana, Baja California, along with the fashionable sporting place, Agua Caliente, may soon be classed with the ghost towns. President Cardenas ruled gambling out for both places. There is weeping and gnashing of teeth below the border today. At Agua Caliente the presidential edict threw 1,400 people out of work. With their dependents the total number affected by the order will reach 4,000.

Since it was chiefly American money that maintained these gambling places it is rather difficult to understand the motive of President Cardenas' action. Put it down as a matter of principle, since it is a well known fact that the President of Mexico is opposed to gambling.

Along the line of closure the Colton Courier says:

"Agua Caliente, the great gaming center below the California border has been closed by Baron Long as a result of the anti-gambling edict of President Cardenas, and it is going to be more than interesting to watch the results."

"In his crusade against gambling, the Mexican President has closed many other similar resorts but there was some doubt concerning the future of the Agua Caliente rendezvous where the lights were just a little brighter, the attractions a little gayer, and the gambling stakes a little higher than at any other resort.

"Whether the President is doing this from his own scruples of right and wrong, or whether he believed that too much money was coming back into the United States as a result of Baron Long's business acumen, and will reopen the closed places after a time, remains to be seen, but regardless of the motive back of the action, he has certainly reduced the former city of lights and milling throngs to a ghost town.

"Millions of Americans have visited the resort and millions in losses have been left in the gambling devices and at the race track, and if Cardenas has taken this step against gambling because he believes it to be right, and is willing to sacrifice all of the business which will be lost through the closing of the city, then he most certainly is to be commended for sticking to his principles.

"But, if his action is only a ruse to change the ownership of the gambling establishments so that the earnings may be corralled by Mexicans, then the apparent righteousness of the man, is lost. Time will disclose the real purpose back of the movement which has occasioned an upheaval in racing and gaming circles."

SHALL WE DESTROY THE WEALTH?

The recent proposals to create new and more stringent federal taxes, based on the demagogic demand of "share-the-wealth," have met with virtually unanimous denunciation from newspapers, from industrial leaders, and from the best economic commentators.

As many unbiased experts have pointed out, "share-the-wealth" would really "destroy-the-wealth." It is all very well to talk about soaking the rich, and about breaking up accumulated capital, but when you do that you break up industry, you destroy jobs, you artificially dry up the springs of productive enterprise, you stop progress—and in the long run, the person who gets soaked hardest is the man looking for a job.

These new proposals are not primarily destined to raise revenue—drastic and confiscatory as they are, they would produce but a minute fraction of the money that is being spent today for federal activities. The rich are too few and far between, and the great estates that would be taxes almost into non-existence are rarer yet. The proposals come under the head of "reform"—and they are put forward at a time when other unprecedented "reforms" are the greatest obstacles in the way of recovery. We need to stimulate capital, not to frighten it; we need to give the investor the confidence that will make him put his money to work, not make him give up in despair because of policies that would destroy the accumulations and labors of generations.

Fair, equitable and reasonable taxation is essential to economic and social stability; inequitable, unfair and confiscatory taxation can create only havoc—at the expense of every worker, every home-owner, every citizen. — Pacific Coast Manufacturer.

Charity is probably the most misunderstood problem that we have to contend with today. Give a man with a hard luck story a quarter today and he will thank you, give him 50 cents tomorrow and he'll still thank you, but keep it up for a month, then reduce it to a quarter or delay an hour in giving it to him and he'll feel and show resentment.—Exchange

Motorists having driven the highways all week, ought to attend church next Sunday and sing "Safely Through Another Week."

WASHINGTON LETTER
(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—Who remembers the spring of 1933, when inflation was common parlour talk? Newspaper readers may remember a syndicated series of articles which familiarized them with inflation, the last article of which gave this conclusion: That inflation, was inevitable, the only question was just how it would be brought into effect.

This bugaboo of "sound money" financiers produced new scare heads on the newspapers of the country last week when Senator Borah announced an organized move for the two big inflationary measures before congress, namely the Frazier-Lemke bill, which would create three billion dollars in notes to refinance farm mortgages, and the Patman bonus bill, which would create two billion six hundred million dollars in new money.

While the administration may be able, in view of the extreme impatience of members of congress to cry quit and leave Washington, to forestall this inflationary move at this time it is well for the people of this country to ponder this issue.

Congress has been inflationary the past few years. It was only by a few votes in the senate that the Patman bill was prevented from being passed over the President's veto. And the administration has been having a hectic time getting members of the house to take their names off the petition on the Speaker's desk to bring the Frazier-Lemke bill up for a vote. Were this bill brought up in either house it would likewise pass.

As this is written the petition is within eight names of the required 218 in the house, and Congressman Lemke says that with those who have been persuaded to take their names off by party whips, the number would be 221.

It is not unreasonable then to expect that the inflationary sentiment will grow rather than diminish in the future. Well, what is inflation? That is a hard question. Senator McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury under Wilson, who started the hard money people by voting for the bonus, recalled at the time an interesting incident. While Secretary of the Treasury a measure came up which bankers vehemently protested as inflationary. Senator McAdoo told them to each go his separate way and in due time come back with the definition of what is inflation. None of them returned. Economist John T. Flynn, who deplores inflation and who admits there are many kinds of inflation, such as credit, gold, currency or commodity inflation, gives it this general definition: When we are creating more money income than that which is produced in the process of making goods and services, we have inflation. He then gently shows us how the bankers have given us just such expansion and made us think it was quite all right. A man borrows a few thousand dollars from a bank. Instead of giving him the money the bank places this to his deposit. The bank has thus increased the nation's credit money by that amount. The horrible example is the total of fifty-five billion dollars in bank deposits on the books in 1929 when there were only four billion nine hundred million dollars in real currency. This pyramiding, Mr. Flynn says, was what we called prosperity. It was really income inflation, and when the crash came it all inevitably disappeared into thin air.

Some inflationists contend that the sound money school wishes to deal only in credit or synthetic money of

the bank check variety, and is unalterably opposed to any money. To illustrate this contention they recall that financial circles seriously considered demonetizing gold at the time when the Klondyke gold rush was at its height, and great discoveries were also being made in South Africa, fearing "it would become too plentiful and too cheap, and God save us from cheap money, even gold."

Some inflationists are simply for more money. Others contend for government ownership of the banking system, whereby credit can be controlled. But the strong move has been simply for the issuance of new currency. To date the President has successfully opposed outright inflation. There were those who commanded him on his recent tax message chiefly from the angle of seeking to avoid currency or credit inflation as the dangerous alternative for taking care of the huge governmental expenditures attendant to the recovery and relief program.

And we have but three paths from which to choose: Continuing to borrow, resorting to taxation, or outright inflation of the currency. The inadequate thing about the President's tax policy is that whatever congress approves in the way of additional levies, they will not begin to make up the differences between the total amount raised and current federal expenditures. Borrowing has almost reached the tolerable limit.

To what extent then will inflation be used? Only the developments in the next several months can answer that, but a well based prediction made by Flynn is worth studying. He predicts the administration will try to prevent "printing press money" through the Federal Reserve System.

Under the pending bill to increase federal control over the banking system the administration will have the power to effect a monetary policy. From there the Treasury can issue bonds bearing little or no interest, sell them to the Federal Reserve System, which can pay for them with reserve currency under existing law to the limit of maintaining a 40 percent gold base for such currency. Right now the reserve banks could issue eight billion dollars in such currency.

Thus the government could and may extend the currency without seeming to do so.

HOT—ALL OVER

THE UNITED STATES

Southern California is not alone in fanning itself this week. Reports from many sections of the East and Midwest are to the effect that excessive weather attends both day and night, and heat prostrations are not infrequent. The only prostrations in California are reported from the desert valleys, where the weather is extremely hot.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES DECLINE SLIGHTLY IN FIRST HALF OF JULY

Retail food prices declined one-tenth of one percent in the two-week period ending July 16, bringing the index to the level of four months ago, labor department statistics bureau announced at Washington.

The current index based on 100 in the year 1913 stands at 121.7, which is 10.7 percent higher than one year ago and 16.1 higher than in July, 1933.

Of the 48 foods reported by retail food dealers in 51 cities, 35 decreased or remained unchanged in price. The greatest changes since July 2 were a drop of 13.6 percent in the price of onions and an increase of 5.1 percent for pork chops.

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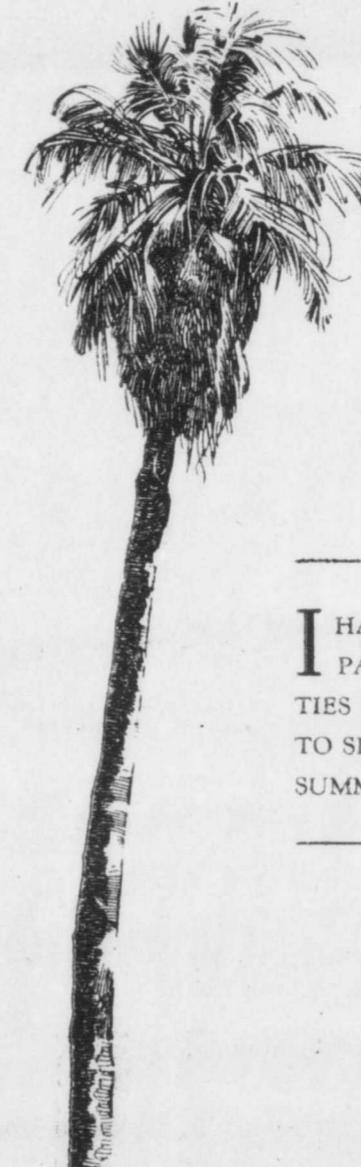
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CCC BOYS RECEIVE TRAINING IN THE CONTROL OF FIRES

(By Jack Snow, 999th Co., C. C. C., Camp Vista Grande)

As part of their program to educate CCC men in combating forest fires in the mountains, members of the Forest Service set up an emergency fire camp at the Vista Grande Civilian Conservation Corps camp located between Banning and Idyllwild Thursday and devoted the day to drilling enrollees in the most effective way to fight fire.

As Camp Vista Grande is located in a dangerous fire area it is highly important that its members should be well versed in the art of fire fighting. A week seldom goes by that enrollees from this camp are not called on to extinguish some fire which has been started by lightning, careless tourists, or some other cause. In answering such calls members of C.C.C. many times over repay their expense to the government by saving valuable watershed which would cause floods in the valleys below if they weren't there to retard the flow of water as it rushes down the mountain; water which could otherwise be profitably used for irrigation purposes during the dry summer months.

The fire camp setup which was used at Camp Vista Grande Thursday was one which is employed by the Forest Service at all major fires which require several days or longer to put out. The emergency lay-out consists of a roped-in area enclosing a kitchen, supply room, a tool room, a desk for field timekeeper who takes care of camp records, and a communication chief who handles telephone messages.

Due to necessity the kitchen must be limited in its equipment. Cooking is done over a field range by two cooks who accompany the fire crew. The cooks are trained to work under adverse conditions as quite often water for cooking and other domestic uses must be hauled from a distant spring. Their work is all done out in the open which often complicates matters if bad weather should set in. At meal times the men file by the serving tables cafeteria style with their plates which are filled by the cooks. A handy rock or log is most often employed as a dining table by the hungry fire fighters. Each man washes his own eating utensils when he is through and places them in a large receptacle where they are reashed by camp K. P.'s and made ready for the next meal.

A good example of a fire line meal was prepared at the Vista Grande fire camp Thursday morning and served at noon to the men. The meal which consisted of weiners, sauerkraut, green beans, boiled potatoes, cucumber and tomato salad, lemonade, bread and butter, was served steaming hot from off the field range to the men as they filed by.

The men were shown how to check tools out before they went to a fire line; each man filing by the tool tender who hands him a brush hook, shovel, axe or other fire tool. From where the carolee passes by the time keeper who charges the man with whatever tool he has and records the time that he departed for the fire line so that an accurate check can be kept on the amount of time each man spent on the fire and the total number of man hours required to extinguish the fire. The same procedure is repeated when the fighters return to camp, each man checking in his tools and the time that he returned from the fire line. When the men have all checked in, the timekeeper may go over his records and see that no one has been left on the fire line or has become lost.

If a fire continues for several days, extra clothing will be brought into the front line camp for distribution as it is needed. Shoes, socks, jumpers and pants are articles which receive the hardest wear on a fire line and must be replaced when damaged if the men are to be kept on duty at their maximum efficiency.

A trained first aid man is another necessity on a fire line as there is constant danger of injury from flying sparks, smoke and other obstacles encountered at a fire. A first aid man carries a kit filled with bandages and medical supplies which have been compiled for fire line use. A doctor is available at the fire camp is needed.

After Assistant Supervisor Jones had explained all the phases of a fire camp set-up, he sent the Vista Grande enrollees out on imaginary fire calls for practical demonstration in combating fires. At the first call the regular fire suppression crew was sent out. The foreman after reaching the supposed fire sends word back to camp as to conditions and if needed, more men are sent out immediately. Trained Forest Service men who have gained their experience from fighting

BOULDER DAM WALLS COMPARED WITH RUBBER

Rock walls at Boulder canyon have much the same kind of elasticity as a piece of rubber.

Of course to head off incredulous hoots from the skeptical it might be necessary to add "to a degree" to this statement.

Authority is no less than the government engineering staff busy with the myriad problems of Boulder dam. Recently these experts reported on studies on anticipated settlement of the earth's crust in the vicinity of the dam due to added weight of the water in the reservoir.

Now they are engaged with investigations on probable elastic spread of canyon walls due to pressure of the great depth of water in the reservoir.

That sidewalls do tend to spread and so might produce a crack in the canyon bottom will be appreciated, government engineers say, by anybody who has tried to keep an old flume from breaking by yoking the side posts together with baling wire.

According to engineers, the Reclamation Era reports, the total spread of canyon walls at the base of Boulder dam will be of the order of one-fourth inch.

But this spreading will neither

cause a crack under the dam nor

create tension in the rock of the can-

yon floor, engineers say, because

weight of material above produces

horizontal compressive forces, the

greater the deeper the point consider-

ed. Application of water load to the

canyon walls would only serve to

somewhat relieve the compression in

the rock, they declare.

A small drainage tunnel driven be-

low the toe of the dam enabled en-

gineers to measure stresses of rock in

the canyon bottom. Compressive stress

of 110 to 140 tons per square foot was

found there.

NEW LAWS MAKE RADICAL CHANGE IN MINING RIGHTS

For many years all of the western mining states except California and Utah have required certain "location" or "discovery" work when taking up a claim. This requirement greatly curtails the indiscriminate location and holding of numerous claims for speculative purposes and tends to prevent jumping of claims due to lack of proper monumenting. Walter W. Bradley, state mineralogist of the department of natural resources, announces that a new California statute, patterned after those of Nevada and Arizona, has just been signed by Governor Frank F. Merriam and will become effective on September 14, 1935.

This act, introduced in the legislature by Senator Andrew Pierovich of Amador county, and known as S.B. 529, provides that within 60 days after location each corner and the center of each end line shall be marked by a post not less than four inches in diameter or a stone monument not less than 18 inches high. Within 90 days a shaft 10 feet deep must be sunk or an adit or open cut made exposing the deposit 10 feet below the surface.

On placer locations of more than 20 acres the locator within 90 days must perform \$1 worth of development work for each acre in the claim.

The "location work" must be done on relocations of old claims by doing new work or deepening the old workings.

Another act introduced by Senator Wagy of Kern county, known as S.B. 878 was also passed by the legislature and has been signed by Governor Merriam providing that all grubstake contracts and prospecting agreements must be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the contract is made. This also will take effect September 14th.

countless fires, demonstrated the most effective ways to stop the ravages of a fire; where to cut a firebreak so that it would be the most useful. This is usually the duty of the fire boss who is most time the district ranger who works with the camp boss in planning the method of attack.

Forest Service men who were in charge of the day's activities includ-

ed DeWitt Nelson, forest supervisor of the San Bernardino forest; Assistant Supervisor Robert E. Jones, Assistant Supervisor William S. Brown, Jack Horton, San Jacinto district ranger; John Harris, Vista Grande Camp superintendent, he also served as camp boss in the fire camp; C. T. Marshall, chief truck trail locator in the San Bernardino forest; Lawrence Tozier, fire suppression foreman; H. P. Confer, truck trail locator, who served as timekeeper on the day's project; Firebreak Foreman R. K. Bowley; Ray Hathaway and Charles Schlunegger, truck trail foremen, and trail builder operators, Fenton Dittus, Claude Leopard, Harry Southlander, Pete Bellezza and Ray Schroeder;

INDIO CUTOFF RECENTLY OPENED TO PUBLIC AVOIDS DANGERS OF BOX CANYON

(By W. L. McFadden, Resident Engineer)

The new highway known as the Indio Cutoff road in Riverside county was opened to public traffic last month.

This cutoff will be used by transcontinental and interstate travel between the Colorado river near Blythe and Indio where it connects with U. S. Highway No. 99, leading thence on to the Los Angeles area.

The tourists who use the highway and the local residents will welcome the completion of the new section. The old route through Box Canyon, on which it was necessary to travel prior to the completion of the new highway, traverses a country much eroded by the action of cloudbursts and windstorms, and while the road through Box Canyon has been improved by oiling of the surface, it is still subject to cloudburst action and extremely hazardous during the season of the year in which these storms occur.

The new road is 24.3 miles in length and represents a saving of nine miles in travel over the old route. There are 18 curves in the new routing with a minimum radius of 1,600 feet. In elevation the road rises from 17 feet below sea level near Indio to 1688 feet above at the summit. The maximum grade is 6.3 percent for a short distance only.

Drainage conditions are taken care of by the use of 15 timber bridges varying from 19 feet to 266 feet in length. The total cost of the project will amount to approximately \$482,000.

The project has given employment to approximately 100 men on an average for the period of construction which has been from May 14, 1934, to June 15, 1935. The actual date for completion of this road was set for November 7, 1935, but the contractor so scheduled his work that the job has been finished five months ahead of the completion date.

Work on this project has developed some new equipment for use in desert road construction.

Another state highway project to the east which connects the Indio cutoff road with the completed highway at Shavers Summit will be finished at an early date and will mark the completion of the whole route between Blythe and Indio to modern standards.

TO ALLOW DISTRICTS INCREASE IN BUDGETS

Budget increases for 1935-36 beyond the 5 percent annual limitation were allowed governing bodies of nearly a score of political subdivision in California Tuesday by the State Board of Equalization.

Approvals included the following:

Banning elementary school district,

\$6,813 beyond the limitation, bringing the total budget to \$37,600. The increase is for building construction.

Beaumont Library district, \$60 beyond the limitation, bringing the total budget to \$2659. The increase is for a paving assessment.

Union Joint elementary school district, \$712 beyond the limitation, bringing the total budget to \$11,100. The increase is for a new school bus.

The "location work" must be done on relocations of old claims by doing new work or deepening the old workings.

Another act introduced by Senator Wagy of Kern county, known as S.B. 878 was also passed by the legislature and has been signed by Governor Merriam providing that all grubstake contracts and prospecting agreements must be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the contract is made. This also will take effect September 14th.

A reminder to vacationists—throwing away burning matches or tobacco from a car along the open road is tabooed by state law. Motorists are urged by the Automobile Club of Southern California to do their part in preventing tragic forest and brush fires. Due to the serious fire hazard at this season, state patrolmen have been instructed to enforce the rule by issuing citations against offenders. Use of ash trays in the car is advised.

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AQUEDUCT PROGRESS II FROM THE COLORADO RIVER TO METROPOLIS

Construction work on the Colorado River aqueduct, now under way along a 300-mile front, is scheduled soon to come right into the city limits of Los Angeles and several other communities of the Metropolitan Water district, it was revealed in a Water district report of new construction work contemplated.

This work will cover three and one-third additional miles of aqueduct tunnel, for which bids have been received. The apparent low bids for the work, totaling \$1,148,104, were opened last week at Los Angeles headquarters of the Metropolitan Water district.

The three new tunnels covered in the bidding will bring the total aqueduct tunnel mileage up to approximately 105 miles, the largest quantity of such construction ever to be carried forward on one project in the history of engineering. The three bores are the Monrovia tunnel No. 4 and the San Rafael tunnels No. 1 and No. 2 of the aqueduct distribution system.

Engineers in the office of General Manager F. E. Weymouth of the district pointed out that bidding figures released are unofficial, and must be analyzed before the low bid for the work is determined definitely. The contracting firm submitting the apparent low bid was made up of L. E. Dixon, Bent Brothers, Inc., and Johnson, Inc.

This organization, it is pointed out, is now engaged on driving the Pasadena tunnel of the distribution system. The Dixon-Bent portion of the group recently completed excavation of a section of the West Eagle Mountain tunnel on the main aqueduct.

All of the three new tunnels will have a finished diameter of ten feet. Monrovia No. 4 will be 8,096 feet in length. San Rafael No. 1 will be 4,077 feet long and No. 2 will be 5,661 feet. Monrovia No. 4 will lie in the foothill region east of Pasadena. Its east portal will be located on the west side of Monrovia canyon.

San Rafael tunnel No. 1 will have its east portal on the west side of the Arroyo Seco and will extend to a canyon about 2,000 feet north of the intersection of Colorado street and Figueroa — near where the corporate limits of Los Angeles, Pasadena and Glendale converge. San Rafael No. 2 runs from this location to Glen Oaks Boulevard in Scholl Canyon, Glendale.

HEARING SOUGHT OVER VALUATIONS

With the state board of equalization reopening hearings in Sacramento on the question of increased local assessments and the public utility valuations reported to counties, Riverside county officials awaited a notice from the board as to a hearing at which they will make formal protests against a 40 percent slash in the values on utility holdings prior to being returned to the local assessment rolls. The hearing will involve an actual tax reduction on local property.

San Bernardino county's officials were in Sacramento today for a further hearing before the board on their request for a reduction in the ratio of increase required by the board on San Bernardino county property. The increase, tentatively fixed at 60 percent for San Bernardino county, was ordered by the state board to bring local assessed valuations in conformity with a 50 percent basis purportedly used in assessing the utilities. The state board's division of valuations, headed by John H. Keith, formerly Riverside county assessor, fixed the assessed values on the utility holdings before the property was returned to local rolls. San Bernardino

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county claims the ratio should be near 50 percent.

When before the board recently Riverside county officials obtained a reduction from 57 to 50 percent in the rate of increase to be made in Riverside county common property—such as homes, business property, farms and other privately-owned holdings.

At that time the state board declined to take up this county's protest against the drastic slash in utility valuations, deferring this question to a hearing which was to be called early in August.

In the meantime however, the state board members promised the Riverside delegation that a letter explaining reasons for the utility valuations reduction would be dispatched. This letter has not been received, however.

The utility valuations were slashed from \$15,000,000 to below \$10,000,000.

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DESERT ELECTRIC SHOP

YOUTH BEING REHABILITATED
IN TRANSIENT CAMPS

With the object in view of rehabilitating thousands of wandering boys and building them up for future useful citizenship, in line with President Roosevelt's recently announced national "youth program," a survey of the educational, recreational, and vocational needs of youths and young men from out-of-state who are stranded in Southern California had today been launched by the Federal Transient Service at Los Angeles.

The Transient Service, which was one of the first nation-wide organizations in the field to devote a large portion of its time toward the assistance of destitute and sometimes desperate homeless boys, will endeavor to learn both the interests and the requirements of the army of youngsters with whom it comes in contact, so that this information can be used in developing the best type of program for fitting the lads into the life of community and nation, according to J. E. Mills, assistant state director in charge of transient relief in Southern California.

A system for the aid of restless youths who drift westward until they

hit the end of the trail in Southern California has already been launched by the Transient Service, and includes, among others, the following features:

1. Transportation camps, enabling youngsters to work under wholesome mind and body building conditions to earn their fares back to their homes.
2. Camps for boys who have no homes, offering youths a chance to earn their maintenance and a small cash allowance through useful work, at the same time training for future jobs and citizenship.

3. Agricultural, industrial, and vocational training, at special centers for boys opened in conjunction with Transient Service projects at the Glen Hellen Ranch near San Bernardino, the town of Clyde near Oakland, and other production-for-use enterprises.

4. Educational classes, self-government training, and other forms of self-improvement, offered youths in camps and transient centers during after-working hours.

A human infant's brain does not begin to function normally until two months after birth, says Dr. Mandel Sherman, of the University of Chicago.

ENGINEER DESCRIBES
TUNNEL PROGRESS
ON THE AQUEDUCT

(By J. L. Burkholder, Assistant General Manager, Metropolitan Water District, in Aqueduct News)

Tunnel building plants on the main Colorado River aqueduct will have cost thirteen contracting firms and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California \$10,000,000 when installation is completed . . .

Because of economic location factors, the hydraulic gradient and the corresponding tunnel diameters vary at different portions of the line. From the intake at Parker reservoir to the west portal of San Jacinto tunnel the tunnels and cut and cover conduit have a diameter of 16' 0". Westerly from the San Jacinto tunnel the tunnels and cut and cover conduit have diameters of 15' 3" and 15' 4½" respectively . . .

To furnish an adequate, dependable supply of potable water, the district has drilled 12 wells and equipped each with deep well turbine pumps. In addition it has installed 19 main-line booster pump stations and constructed 180 miles of main 5, 6 and 8-inch pipe lines. The entire water system was constructed in about six months. The average per capita water consumption for all purposes during the peak of tunnel driving operations was 140 gallons per day. A recent study disclosed that for every foot of tunnel driven, an average of 349 gallons of water were required. This is equivalent of 53 percent of the tunnel cross section after lining, or equals nearly one-third of the volume of the tunnel rock excavated . . .

The geology of the mountain ranges traversed by the aqueduct tunnels is essentially complex. The formations penetrated include igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks and range in age from Paleozoic to Recent.

The most prevalent rocks encountered are intrusive granitic and dioritic rocks related to the Sierra Nevada Jura-Cretaceous intrusion. Locally, a considerable variation exists in the character of the igneous rocks. These rocks are usually very hard and rather thoroughly jointed, particularly in the desert regions. Extensive sections of tunnel through these formations required support because of loose jointing or a local tendency of the rock to air slack.

The next most widely distributed rocks are the older Paleozoic metamorphic rocks consisting largely of mica schist and gneisses with quartzite and crystalline limestone in less conspicuous masses. These rocks vary from soft to medium hard and are normally closely fractured. A large percentage of the metamorphic rocks encountered required support and most of the "heavy ground" developed occurred at these sections.

In the Whipple mountain range approximately two miles of tunnel were driven through well consolidated Tertiary sediments. These sediments consist of medium hard red-brown sandstones, conglomerates and breccias. In general, these sediments broke well and required support in very few instances. The Whitewater tunnels, aggregating a total length of 10,232 feet, were driven entirely through partially consolidated Quarternary gravels. Similar material was encountered in excavating the Berdoo tunnel through an ancient stream channel 800 feet in width. Although this material required support throughout, it is coherent enough to permit excavation without breast-boards or spiling.

Well compacted alluvium consisting largely of sand and sandy clay, was encountered in 3000 feet of the Iron Mountain tunnel, and in 1200 feet of the Valverde tunnel. This material required support throughout and occasional breastboarding . . .

Although the full-face method has been generally adopted, it does not follow that there is uniformity in the drilling and blasting procedure. Rock formations control the depth of drill holes to a great degree, and each superintendent has his own ideas as to best arrangement of the holes in the blasting round. The average consumption of powder on the Coachella force account work has been 2.4 lbs. per cu. yd. excavated. A low-freezing special gelatin dynamite is generally employed, 40 percent strength being used in the cut holes and 25 percent in the others. In some instances, 60 percent powder is used in the cut holes. In the softer formations, the back holes are sometimes drilled but not loaded, and if the round does not break to the holes, they are loaded and fired later. The Coachella tunnels may be cited as typical of over-break conditions which averaged 1.1 percent beyond the pay line in unsupported

Four distinct types of supports—timber, steel, and steel ribs with wood lagging and gunite are in general use in adequate tunnels. Each type has its special use. Seventy-three and two-tenths percent of the 70.48 miles of tunnel excavated has required support of which 59.0 percent is timber or steel and 14.2 percent gunite . . .

With the completion of concrete lining plants now in progress, it is estimated that the thirteen contracting firms and the Metropolitan Water district will have expended more than \$10,000,000 for plant to construct main aqueduct tunnels estimated to cost \$58,000,000. Plant costs therefore represent about 17.5 percent of the total cost; \$6,662,000 has been expended for tunnel excavation plant, \$790,000 for building and equipping camps and \$455,000 for local utilities to serve the camps and construction work. In addition to this latter figure the district has expended approximately \$4,000,000 to make available water, power, communication, and highway facilities to the contractors and Force Account work . . .

The blowers for ventilating the tunnels and removing powder gases are either of the positive displacement type or the centrifugal type. They are designed to deliver 6900 c.f.m. at all times of each heading. The blower is connected to a 22-inch metal pipe supported on the side of the tunnel and extending to within 50 or 100 feet of the working face. The blowers are arranged so that the air may be withdrawn from or blown into the tunnel as desired by the use of reversing valves at the blower. Immediately after blasting, the gases are exhausted for a period of 20 to 30 minutes and then fresh air is blown in. An auxiliary blower is sometimes used at the face to increase rate of air movement and thus assist in maintaining the comfort of the workmen.

The aggregate used in concrete lining of the tunnels on the Colorado River aqueduct is usually produced from selected natural gravel deposits located near the work and the plants for the production of aggregate are equipped with crushing and screening units to handle this material. The natural deposits contain an excess of sand, requiring rejection of approximately 50 percent of the total material handled. Small excesses of "fines" in the aggregate are removed by special air cleaning devices installed at the final screens. The usual output of these plants is 100 tons per hour and is divided into sand and three sizes of rock which are separately stored at the batching plant.

The plant units which have been outstanding in assisting progress may be briefly mentioned, as follows: (1) Efficient drill carriages facilitating full-face driving methods; (2) Improved mucking equipment used in conjunction with large capacity cars and time saving switching devices, and (3) The use of automatic and pneumatic types of drills with 30" carriages.

Over the entire aqueduct an average advance of 6.0 feet per shift, or 18 feet per day, has been made at 67 headings. An average shift advance of 6.9 feet has been made in dry tunnels and 3.1 feet in wet tunnels.

YUMA INDIANS INDIGNANT
OVER PARKER TRANSFER

Fort Yuma reservation Indians, indignant at announcement that headquarters for their tribe will be moved to Parker, Arizona, at a meeting Saturday voted a strongly worded protest against the transfer.

Superintendent Ginsler of the Colorado river and Yuma reservations has announced the impending transfer.

Yuma reservation Indians object because they say they are Californians and they do not want to see their affairs administered from an Arizona office, with expenditures directed from Arizona territory.

If any change of headquarters is to be made, they prefer affiliation with some other California tribe, they declare, since they have nothing in common with the Mohave and other Arizona Indians.

Dr. R. J. Schermerhorn
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